Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1826. No. 1876.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias *at the Suit of Balcrustna Wittojee, and Gopall Ramchunder Wagla, Trading under the name and firm of Balcrustna and Gopall.*

AGAINST

BYRAMJEE MANOCKJEE AND RUTTONJEE BYRAMJEE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Friday the 19th day of May Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry at the Sheriff's Office the undermentioned Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

Chests of Green Tea, Tubs of Sugar Candy, Chests of Cinnamons, Chests of white Leads, Chests of Gilt Papers, Chests of China Paper, Bundles of China Matts, China Sammerheads, Glass Ware, &c. &c.

G. F. HUGHES.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
15th May 1826.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શરીફ • શેલ *

ખબર • કીઆંથી • આપીયજે • લ

રેશપતવારને • દીને • તારીખ ૧૯

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લી • અશકેઆંમત • જાફેર • લીલાંઉ •

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બીંદડીઆો * ચીનાઇ • છતરીઆો *

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ચાશે *

શ્રી • મુમબઇની • શારીફની • આફીશ

તારીખ • ૧૬ મી • મેઈ • ૧૮૨૬

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 18th Inst.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Pier Glasses, Glass Bottomed Globe Lamps, Earthenware, &c.

Several Candies of Coiar Yarn.

French Organs, Pictures, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL,

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 18th Instant,

AT 10 O'CLOCK

A FINE BLOOD ARAB BROOD MARE

AND A HALF BRED

FILLY

From the above Mare and now in foal by a high Cast Nadgee Arab Colt,

TWO FRESH ARAB HORSES

Very pretty Animals, and well deserving attention.

A PAIR OF CAPITAL GREY ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES

RISING 7 YEARS OLD, HEIGHT ABOUT 14½ HANDS AND WELL BROKEN IN—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REDUCING HIS STUD;

ALSO

A SERVICEABLE

BUGGY,

AND HARNESS

Belonging to a Gentleman who has left the Presidency.

The above are particularly recommended to the notice of Gentlemen.

Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED

AN INVOICE

OF

MACLACHLAN'S

ELEGANTLY FINISHED

SADLERY,

JUST IMPORTED PER EXMOUTH,

COMPRISING

VERY light and neat Shaftoe Saddles and Bridles Complete, each Rs. 100
Ditto Ditto with Shiffney bits....„ 105
Suits of Horse Clothing .....60 to 70
Body Rollers..... „ 15
Stable Collars.....7 and 12
Curry Combs and Brushes, Martingales, Surcingles, Heads and Reins, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c.

Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A BENGAL BUILT
STANHOPE,
AND
HARNESS,
NEARLY NEW,
PRICE, RUPEES 1060.
Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
A VARIETY
OF GENTLEMEN'S
LONDON MADE
COATS,
PRICE RS. 35 EACH.
Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
FINE SCOTCH MALT
WHISKEY,
RUPEES 18 PER DOZEN,
AND FRESH
OATMEAL,
RUPEES 4 PER CANNISTER.
Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

ASEXTANT, by Schmalcalder.....Rs.	130
A Case of Mathematical Instruments.	30
Encyclopedia Britannica, 2 vols. Rs.	150
Richardson's Persian and Arabic Dictionary, 2 vols.....	130
Byron's Works, 7 vols.....	40
Prinsep's Narrative.....	30
Blackstone's Commentaries.....	30
Views on the Rivers Thames and Medway.....	30
Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary	60
Richardson's Persian and English Dictionary, 1 vol.....	60
British Poets.....	60
Shakespeare's Works, 8 vols.....	60
Œuvres de Voltaire, 57 vols.....	150
Bibliotheque Portative.....	30

And many other valuable Oriental and other Publications, particulars of which will be published in Catalogues now in the Press.
Meadows Street, 17th May 1826.

FINE WESTPHALIA HAMS.fi
JUST imported in the Asia a few fine Westphalia Hams in very excellent Condition, apply to the Godown, opposite the Government House, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 16th May 1826.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery
OF
1826.
TICKETS to be had at the office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, Price Rs. 120.
Bombay, 17th May 1826.

On WEDNESDAY the 23d Instant,
THERE WILL BE SOLD
AT 12 o'CLOCK
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE
THAT Choice and elegant assortment of Lustres, Girandoles, Wall Shades, York and Chamber Lamps, &c. &c. now on view, at the Warehouse lately occupied by Messrs. BAXTER & Co. Meadows Street.
Bombay, 17th May 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN HART JOLLIE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and that his interest and responsibility commenced on the First of January last.
(Signed) PARRY DARE & CO.
Madras, 25th April 1826. (2)

SHEATHING COPPER
THERE WILL BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY THE 22ND INSTANT
AT 12 o'CLOCK,
AT THE WAREHOUSE,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.
Meadows Street, if not previouly
DISPOSED OF
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A FEW Cases of SHEATHING COPPER in Sizes. Apply to LEMJEE CAVASJEE.
Bombay, 17th May 1826.

Sorabjee Maneckjee, next to
MESSERS Lugrin, son and Co.'s Warehouse, has just Received some excellent Mutton Hams; white and red Herring.
Also a few Dozen best white and Pink Sparkling Champagne at 65 Rs. per Dozen.
Bombay, 17th May 1826.

For Passage to England,
AND
FREIGHT TO HAMBURG,
THE FIRST CLASS SHIP

ASIA,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN,
Captain James Stevenson,
WILL Sail on or about the 15th June, and will touch at Portsmouth.
The Asia has good accommodations for Passengers and Carries a Regular Surgeon.
Further Particulars may be learnt on application to Mr. GRASSICK at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 12th May 1826.

Passage to the Clyde,
THE NEW BARK FORTUNE
OF 350 TONS BURTHEN,
John Gilkison,
COMMANDER,
WILL Sail for Greenoch, direct, about the 1st Proximo, and has comfortable accommodations for two or three passengers.—For particulars apply to the Commander, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
Bombay, 17th May 1826.

For Freight & Passage
TO
ENGLAND,
THE SHIP

PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. John Brodie,
(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)
IS hourly expected to arrive here from London, and will be despatched for that Port without delay.
The Pyramus has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known on application at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 17th May 1826.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 1826. No. 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH MAY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 140 of 1826.---Lieut. Colonel H. Rainey, Royal African Corps, is appointed Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.---Date of Appointment 3d May 1826.

No. 141 of 1826.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased in the Political Department to appoint Lieutenant Thomas Donnelly of the 1st Grenadier Regiment to command the Escort, attached to the Political Agent in the Mahee-Caunta.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1826.

No. 143 of 1826,--- Line Serjeant John Harrison attached to the Quarter Master General's Department is allowed his discharge from the Army, with permission to reside in India subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1826.

No. 143 of 1826.---The Hon'ble Governor in Council is pleased to direct that first Native Hospital Assistants shall, after each of the respective periods of 8, 16 and 24 years service become entitled to an encrease to their pay of Rupees 5 per month. The period during which they may have served in the inferior grade of second Native Hospital Assistants to be taken into account on promotion as entitling them to the encreased rate of pay, the 1st Assistants now on the Establishment are to benefit by this arrangement as far as their services entitle them to the same.

The salary of second Native Assistants in the Medical Store Department is increased to rupees 25 per month, in addition to the regulated monthly allowance at the presidency of rupees 8 per month for House rent.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1826.

No. 144 of 1826.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Lieutenant E. Neville, of the second Grenadier Regiment to Act as an Extra Assistant in the Guzerat Revenue Survey Department during the absence of Capt. Newport, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1826.

No. 145 of 1826.---The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeon having arrived at this Presidency on board the Ships Edinburgh and Abercrombie Robinson on the 1st and 4th instant, and having produced certificates and covenants on this Establishment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from those dates. The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 711.---Mr. Cæsar Arthur Hawkins.---Arrived on the Ship Edinburgh on the 1st May 1826.

No. 704.---Mr. Richard Hughes.---Arrived on the Ship Abercrombie Robinson on the 4th May 1826.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. James John Cunningham.---Arrived on Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1826.

No. 146 of 1826.---The undermentioned appointment is sanctioned.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon J. McLennan to be General Hospital Storekeeper vice Brydon promoted.---Date of appointment 6th May 1826.

No. 147---The undermentioned orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General Sir L. Smith K. C. B. dated Head Quarters Seroor 1st April 1826 directing Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw to assume Command of the District of Candiesh from that date.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wilson dated Ahmedabad 18th April 1826 directing (on the recommendation of the Superintending Surgeon) a Doolie and four bearers to be entertained for the conveyance of the sick of the Provincial Battalion from their lines to the Hospital in Town.

An order by the officer Commanding in Candiesh dated the 7th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. Woodburn of the 23d Regiment N. I. to the charge of the Executive Engineer's Department during the temporary absence of the latter Officer.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1826.

No. 148 of 1826.—The following appointment is sanctioned.

4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant R. H. Honner to be Adjutant vice Jameson appointed Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur.—Date of appointment 13th April 1826.

No. 149. Lieutenant R. Phillips Intepreter in the Hindoostanee, and Mahratta Languages and Quarter Master to the Marine Battalion, is appointed to act as Interpreter in those Languages to the 2d Bombay European Regiment from the 1st instant, until further orders, agreeably to General orders of the 22d June 1820.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1826.

No. 150 of 1826....The undermentioned order is confirmed,

An order by Lieutenant Colonel T. Pollok C. B. dated Camp Naggermorndely 3d February 1826. directing Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell to assume Command of the 1st Brigade of Infantry from that date.

Lieutenant C. J. Westly is appointed to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 20th Regiment N. I. during Lieutenant T. Candy's absence on duty at the Presidency under Captain Molesworth or until further orders from the 1st instant.

No 151 of 1825—Captain T. P. Lester, Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency is appointed to act as Commissary from the date of Lieutenant Colonel Pierce's removal to the Command of the Artillery until Lieutenant Colonel Hardy shall take charge of that Department.

No. 152 of 1825—The furlough for nine months granted to Lieutenant J. Laing, of the 21st N. I. on the 12th of June last is extended for a further period of two months.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

POETICAL EPISTLE.

To—— ESQUIRE.

Whilst you dear Sir, amid those scenes retire
Where rural pleasures soft delight inspire,
Where sweet tranquility presides around,
And fairy-like guides o'er the classic ground
The pensive mind, as through the flowery way
A eve in philosophic calm you stray.

—Abroad I roam upon the briny realm,
Which threatens now to sink, or overwhelm
Our fragile bark: or now upon her face,
No ripple on the wide expanse I trace;
But the faint calms of torrid regions spread
Their sickly influence o'er my languid head,
The sun's fierce beams in scintillating rays
From the high vertex pour one lurid blaze,
Descending stream around with sultry power
The vivid ether of the noon-tide hour.

Or, now upon Arabia's rocky shore,
Musing I stray, endeav'ring to explore,
The produce of those realms, where nature lies,
Involv'd in mist and dark obscurities:
Where ignorance and inhumanity preside,
With despot-power th'unwieldy helm to guide.
Where savage tribes uncivilized unite.
In barb'rous quarrels, or more brutal fight;
Where, whilst I speak the son (*a*) usurps the rod,
And bids defiance to the laws of God;
Allegiance disowns, and dares to raise,
His sword to crush the author of his days.

—Vile country,---where no radiance of that Light,
That effluence divine of all that's bright,
Illumes the soul, or gladdening the mind,
Points out the path to glories undefin'd.

—What art thou Yemen now,—amidst whose plains
No vestige of thy former pomp remains,
Where science proudly reigned in days of yore
Taught by thy sages skill'd in ancient lore;
Where art thou now? Stern time's impetuous force
Alas! has swept thee in one common course
With Athens, Thebes, Persepolis, Balbee.
One fate has whelm'd thee 'mid the casual wreck
Of what thou wast, I no existence trace,
Oblivion hides thee; and thy slothful race
Base and degenerate sinks beneath the scale,
Of human nature.—Thou art e'en so frail!
Gaunt superstition o'er devotion reigns,
And heaven-born liberty is lock'd in chains:
Where at a tyrant's will, caprice, or power,
Hundreds are lifeless in one bloody hour!

—Of all thy tribes there late remain'd but one (*b*)
On whom the glorious rays of freedom shone.
The only remnant of thy former days
Who liv'd undaunted, yet surviv'd thy praise.

—And they are gone---the sacred few whose breath,
Was yielded but to die a patriot's death!

—Illustrious band—who dar'd to consecrate
In one grand cause your own and country's fate.
Happy the nation that with sons like thine,
Who man to man confederately join,
And nobly fall in fighting to be free
Prefer the chains of death to Slavery.

Notes —(*a*) Tanoon son of Shacboothe, the Sheikhe of abouthebee, early in 1821.
(*b*) The tribe of Benabu-Ahli.

—Or Persia now as on thy shores I stray,
My soul revolts, and sickens with dismay
When to mind thy vices I recal,
That nature shudders at thy hideous fall,
Great and heroic as thy nation stood,
Ere Alexander drench'd thy fields with blood;
When vanquish'd by his few—thy hordes in flight
Sought ignominious safety from the fight.
—Yet when the Soldier (c) to thy Crown aspir'd,
New inspiration every bosom fir'd!
And led by him thy warlike sons arose
Mighty in fame, unmindful of their foes;
Ambitious still, the power of Rome defied;
Till lost in pleasure, and voluptuous pride
Their ancestry o'ercome, and stripp'd once more,
Fell vanquish'd and degraded, vain and poor,
And you from Lusitania—are ye fled,
And all your sons too number'd with the dead;
Where is that wand'ring, enterprising train
That peopled once Ormus, Muscat, (d) Bahrain (e)?
Alas! imperious time's unerring hand,
Perforce has swept them from the living land;
And save what ruin'd walls, and tombs declare,
No other trace remains of where they were.
'Tis past---and like the' effulgence of that light
Which beams by Day---oblivion shades in night.

Imperious Time at whose all-powerful call,
States rise to grandeur, or ignobly fall;
Protect my country (and preserve her fame,)
England—I call thee by that sacred name;
The hallow'd ties of country and of home,
To claim from thee secures a happy doom,
Which seal'd ye powers, I ask but to repose,
Where first the sun of Liberty arose:
Were bright Humanity's benignant smile.
Say—Afric's Sons (f) first beam'd from Freedom's Isle.
Ye guardian Angels shield this favor'd land,
Her laws, her liberty, her state defend:
From factious discord, and intestine war,
Protect her ever with religious care:
Her helm to govern, and her councils guide,
May Heaven all-bounteous for that end provide,
Men who with firm integrity and zeal,
Would yield their all to guard the Public weal,
That so her power may with her glory rise,
The dread and envy of her enemies:
Thus may the Ensign of her fame unfurl'd
Spread her unrivall'd greatness through the world.

(c) Artaxares 230 years before Christ.

(d) Muscat—anciently called Portus Moschus.

(e) Bahrain--Tylos of Nearchus. There were also many other places up the Gulf of Persia inhabited by the portuguese, viz. Kishm formerly called oaracta or Vroct. Bunder Abass, Gomberoom, Karck, Angar, Konghoon, and Lushtan in the interior of Lingar.

At Muscat the remains of the old Portuguese Church now form a part of the Custom-house.

At Kishm there is a large square delapidated fort built by the Portuguese.

At Bunder Abass the ruins are very extensive, and from the thickness of the walls the original buildings must have been exceedingly strong. There are also eight large mausolea, four of which appear to have been magnificent but are now much defaced, in one of these we saw the names of Mrs. and the lamented Colonel.—

At Konghoon the ruins are extensive, a number of Burkas or large Water tanks yet remain.

The fort of Ormus is large but not very strong, it is kept in a state of partial repair by Seyd Said---the Sultan of Oman, who rents the island from the King of Persia.

At Bahrain is a large old fort in a very delapidated state. That at Lushtan is said to have been hewn out of the solid rock, in the environs of which the natives affirm there are more than 200 large Burkas.

(f) The period of the abolition of the Slave-trade no less honorable to England than the sacred cause of humanity must ever form one of the most brilliant epochs of our history.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY 1826.

It affords us much pleasure to inform the admirers of dramatic entertainment, that our Theatre will open on the 24th with the Castle Spectre and the deaf Lover.

We regret to learn, by a letter from Cochin, that the ship Cader Bux, which grounded on the bar in March, has not been hauled off. It is said she has settled six feet in the sand, and very little hope remains of her ever being again afloat.

The 74 Gun Ship, to be called the Liverpool, now building in the upper Dock, for H. H. The Imaum of Muscat, is nearly finished: and will be floated into the lower Dock, during the spring tide at the approaching full moon, when a keel will be immediately laid, in the Dock she leaves, for the English Navy.

The Liverpool is a middle class 74, built on the usual plan. Her demensions are as follows:—

	Feet.	In.
Extreme length in Gun Deck	174	
Do. Do. Breadth	48	4
Depth of Hold	21	
Burthen	Tons	

She has fifteen Ports on a side, on each Gun Deck.

We regret to learn, by the Calcutta papers that the Cholera has returned to the Bengal districts; and that, in the town of Calcutta its ravages have carried off great numbers of the native population. About one hundred are said to have perished daily, by this malignant disorder, and its effects are expected to increase, from the scarcity of fresh water in the Hoogly, to which the malady has been partly attributed.

A new edition of Chateaubriands *note on Greece* has been published, with a preface of *seventy* pages; which is called "an elegant and able pleading for the unfortunate Greeks." If this be a correct description in the aggregate, his commentators have been rather unfortunate in their extracts. They give us a catalogue of facts, without the merit of novelty; pompous interrogatories unconnected and unanswered, palpable contradictions, and the common place drivelling of every tub-exalted Cantwell.

The commencement of this eloquent production, appears to be most admired; and has been selected as a specimen, which we shall endeavour to analyze, without omiting one word, though with very little hope of discovering what the auther intended when writing it. He says, "The persons of the drama which has been performing before us for thirty years, are retiring from the scene. The popular actors have first descended to the tombs, which they placed upon the scenes; they carried with them some crowned heads; other potentates in greater numbers have follwed them. Lewis XVI, Lewis XVII, Gustavus III., Charles III, King of Spain, Ferdinand I of Sicily, George III, Lewis XVIII, the King of Bavaria, Alexander, and Bonaparte, single in his dynasty, solitary in life and death—that Bonaparte, whom we hardly know how to admit into the number of kings, and hardly dare to reject. All these sovereigns have disappeared."——— Thus far, we have not so much information as might be obtaind, in the Chronological tables at the end of Moors Almanac—We are, indeed, told, that public characters are *removed by death*! and a long list of musty Kings follows, but without the benefit of dates, to inform us when the world suffered so serious a loss; and apparently for no other purpose, than to show the author in a dilemma, between the difficulty in placing Bonaparte among them, and the danger of leaving him out. But what this difficulty is, we are not told. Was not Bonaparte crowned? Was he not annointed with holy oil? Was he not acknowledged by the people of France? & had he no power?———If all these be allowed, (and we believe they must) where is the difficulty? perhaps M. Chateaubriand is a stikler for *blood royal*, but will he tell us *when* blood becomes royal?—at what period it becomes refined, into that regal purple stream, which descends from heaven? Or how many generations it must be filtered through, from the veins of an usurper, before it becomes that sacred blessing to mankind, which possessing power without responsibility, merits unqualified submission & the protection of loyalty?——— We are next told, that "opposed to those old Monarchies, which are every day losing their Chief, young Republics are rising, which, in all the vigour of youth, seem to claim the earth as a right of inheritance."—Was this fact unknown before? has it not been the subject of discussion for years! Yet we are to receive it as a novelty; for the position stands alone, although the mention of a known fact, leads us to expect some new conclusion, some sagacious remark, or brilliant comparison. ——— We would ask, whether republics only *seem* to claim the earth as a right of inheritance? If a right of inheritance exists, in whom is it vested but the people?———M. Chateaubriand has been considered a zealous advocate for the Greeks, What would be thought of a

barrister, who urged no better right to an estate for his client, than, that he *seemed* to claim it"——— But to proceed, the author still desirous of being communicative, informs us, that *more* men have died—" Important men who marked the foundation of a new system, have arrived at the general rendezvous. Pitt, Fox, Richlieu, and Castlereagh have hastend away, and others will not be long in rejoining them"—Why not mention the names of those important men who are shortly to follow Pitt, Fox, Richlieu and Castlereagh? such information would really be valuable, as candidates for their situations might speak in time, so as to slip into vacated offices before the seats were cold: and it might be of service to the poor fellows themselves, if they have any faith in the prophet———"This great movement" says our author "carrying every thing along with it, renders the ambitious and intriguers of the day, trifling and vain."——— What are we to understand by *every thing*? are nations, power, and wealth, carried away by these dead men? is there nothing left to contend for? If the "*Ambitious* and *intriguers* are trifling and vain, we should rather imagine it arose from their own incapacity, than from the death of *important* men, who when removed would certainly leave a wider field for the ambitious—M. C.—has not done yet with dead men"—"Bonaparte died at the end of the world" (near one of the tropics) "on a rock in the *middle* of the ocean, and Alexander returns in his coffin, seeking a tomb by those roads of Crimia, which witnessed the tryumphant voyage of his grandmother. Thus the Almighty sports with human power, and announces by striking signs the changes which his councils are about to operate in the destinies of nations."———Is the common course of nature any evidence of the Almighty sporting with human power? Must one set of men be rendered immortal, and their control to be immutable, before this hackneyed whining will cease to be the ready-made flourish of sublimity, for every pamphleteering oracle, to evince his acute penetration, hint at his intimate knowledge of Heavenly signs, and claim some credit for prophetic inspiration? We are next informed "a new political epoch commences; the time belonging to the restoration, properly speaking, is at an end, and we are entering on an unknown sea."———How soon M. Chateaubreand has forgotten the *striking signs* of those changes which are about to take place. We are actually entering on an *unknown* sea, although in the line preceding he has told us that Bonaparte died at the *end of the world* & Alexander [redacted]'s coffin seeks a tomb." both "*striking signs*" of what is to come! like floating lights on shifting sands,——— After having been told of these "*striking signs*" we fully expected to learn what they portend, but no such thing, M. Chateaubriand keeps all his knowledge to himself, and allows us to drift without chart or compass on "an unknown sea," after assuming the character of a sagacious pilot: and thinking, probably, he has communicated sufficient, turns round and seeks for information in the followiag pathetic queries—"What have we done during ten years peace? What have we establishd or what have we destroyed? If we have done nothing in the midst of that profound calm of Europe, what shall we do should Europe be convulsed. When the events of other countries complicate our domestic miseries. What shall we then do?" —*still ask, whats to be done.*

BOMBAY COURIER.

We are indebted to a friend for the following remarks, which may be useful to Captains of Ships, who either from intention or necessity, may visit Algoa Bay.

"Ships off the Cape, and intending to go into Algoa Bay, either for shelter from north west winds or for refreshments, may find the following remarks useful.

The high range of mountains, of which Craggy Mountain forms part, are situated about 30 miles from the beach, the range terminating about north from Cape Recife. About 6 miles the westward of Cape Recife, hills of moderate height commence, and extend to Cape St. Francis. These hills are about one mile, and in some places half a mile, from the beach, and are in many places covered with wood to the top, and have in general a fertile appearance. From the East end of these hills to Cape Recife the shore is low, with sand hills, and in some places bush. Cape Recife is low and rocky, the shore is bold to approach, and the sea breaks at all times on the rocks.

If bound into the Bay with a north-west wind, round the point as close as possible, and haul into the sandy beach, keeping 5 fathoms about one mile from the beach: keep this distance to Rocky Point, which you may also round close, as there are no dangers but what may be seen, and you will fetch into the anchorage in one tack. Following these directions you will pass inside of the Roman Rock. Horsburgh's directions for this danger are very correct; it is a pinnacle, and difficult to find out in a boat; it has 6 feet on it at low water, and the sea only breaks in southerly gales.

When off Rockey Point you will see a pyramid on the West side of the Bay, the town is under this mark. The fort is on the south side of the town, and Baker's River runs close to the southward of the fort. The Whale Fishery is on the south side of the Bay, which you pass.

In working in, stand well over to the northern side of the Bay; there is no danger, and you may stand into 4 fathoms. Anchor as directed by Horsburgh about 1½ to 2 miles from the beach. An opening in the sand hills, where the boats are hauled up, on with the flagstaff before the Resident's house, is also a good mark. When in sight from the town, a boat will be sent off with a person to point out the anchorage. You may also communicate by telegraph.

The town has during the last 3 years much encreased. There may be about 100 houses, a good hotel, 4 butchers' and 4 bakers' shops. Supplies of all sorts may be had in abundance, and on moderate terms. The present price is for a fat bullock weighing 600 lbs. 35 shillings, a fat sheep 8s., turkies 3s. fowls 6d. ducks 9d. each, Geese 1s. 6d. potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, and other vegetables, in plenty, and reasonable. Fruit may be had all the year round; fish, of most excellent quality, may be had in great plenty, and cheap. Oysters may be caught on the rocks, salt may be had in abundance for about 10s. per ton. Salted meat may be had in any quantity.

Utenhague is the principal town in the district, and is about 18 miles from the Bay, with a good carriage road. Graham's Town is the principal Town in the Albany district, where most of the settlers are located, and is about 90 miles from the Bay. The country around the Bay is fine, and abounds with game, such as bucks, phaesants, partridges, hares, quails, snipes, and wild duck. A Church is building in the Bay, and a medical man is always stationed at the place and at Utenhague. The exports from the Bay may be about 2,500 tons, consisting of ivory, gum, hides, skins, butter, soap, cheese, aloes, fat, and ostrich feathers, The winds blow 3 | 4ths of the year from N. W. when the Bay is quite smooth. The S. Easters seldom blow home, and prevail most between the months of November, December, January, and February.

The thermometer varies from 50 to 60 in the Winter, and from 70 to 75 in the Summer months.

Latitude by Horsburgh 34 2 South, longitude 25 42 East."

Cape of Good Hope, 10th Feb. 1826.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain J. Rankin, Major of Brigade.
Lieutenant and Adjutant W. F. Barlow, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant T. Tapp, 1st European Regt.
Ensign T. Foulerton, 1st Grenadier Regt.
Lieutenant Colonel E. Hardy, Artillery.
Lieut. R. Honner, 4th Regt. N. I.
Do. G. Jameson, 4th Regt. N. I.
Do. C. J. Westley, 20th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant W. Campbell, 17th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. E. P. Ramsay, 23d Regt. N. I.
Captain J. Morgan, 24th Regt. Madras N. I.
Lieutenant R. Crozier, Brigade Major,
Dr. T. Clibborn.
Captain J. W. Bradford, 35th Regt. B. N. I.

Capt. J. Harrison, 6th Regt. N. I.
Ensign C. Hurt, 20th Regt.
Capt. T. D. Morris, D. Pay Mr. Mhow F. F.
Capt. S. Powell, M. B.
Lieut. James Peyton, 10th Regt.
Do. W. M. Coghlan, Artillery.
Do. H. Trevelyan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---May 11th French Bark Le Virginie, Captain F. Naud, from Bourbon 4th March.

Do. Brig William. Captain J. W. Richardson, from Prince of Wales Island February 25th, and touched at Cochin.

12th Barque Fortune (Free Trader), John Gilkison, Commander, from Greenock 9th Dec. called at Madras and Calcutta 8th Jan. 1826.

13th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomud Syrang, from Surat.

Passenger per Barque Fortune, Mr. Watson.

DEPARTURES.—May 9th Portuguese Ship Flora do Rio, Capt. J. J. Bazilio, to Rio de Janeiro.

Do. 10th His Majesty's Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer Esq. C. B. Captain, on a Cruize.

Do. 11th Ship Sophia. Naiqudah Mahomed bin Ensiff, to Bushire and Bussorah.

12th Ship Charlotte, T. Hecton, Commander, to China.

15th Ship Sumdany D. Stewart, Commander, to Whampoa in China.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Grecian for London.
Bannerman for China.
Alfred for Ditto.
Helen for Ditto.
Ann for Ditto..
Castlereagh for Ditto.
Byramgore for Ditto.
Exmouth for Ditto.
Francis Warden for Ditto.
Illustre Almeida for Ditto.
Princess of Wales for Bengal.
Sylph for Madras.
Dadloy for Penang &c.
Hamudy for Ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 19th H. C. Ship Investigator, R. Lloyd, from Rangoon 5th April.

Do. Brig Macauly, John Aitken, from do. do.

22d Ship East Indian, P. Roy, from Rangoon 5th April.

Ditto Louisa, W. Evans, from Cape of Good Hope 27th December, Point De Galle 2d and Pulicat 10th April.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Investigator:—Captain A. Pointz, H. M. 67th Regiment; Captain W. Webster, ditto; Lieutenant Saml. Thompson, ditto; Lieutenant Robert Byrne, ditto; Lieut. Wm. Draw, ditto; Assistant Surgeon A. Cumming, ditto,

Per Brig Macauly:—Major Backhouse, H. M 47th Regiment: Captain Clarke, ditto; Ensign Clarke, ditto; Quarter-Master Bales, ditto; 99. Europeans, ditto; 30 Native Followers, ditto; Mr. Js. Bryce, Hospital Apprentice.

Per Louisa from Cape:—Lieutenant Dade, 56th Regiment Native Infantry.

From Pulicat:—Mrs. Knidlinger and Rev. Mr. T. Knidlinger.

DEPARTURES.—April 16th Ships Bombay Merchant, D. Ovenstone, Anna Robertson, H. Potter, and Indian Oak, J. Reed, for Rangoon.

17th H. C. Cruizer Ternate, J. W. Guy, for Chittagong.

18th Ship Dungavon Castle, W. Warden, for Rangoon.

Ditto Indiana, James Dicey, for ditto.

Ditto Barrosa, H. Hutchinson, for London via Isle of France.

Ditto Brig Joseph, H. Christopherson, for Coringa.

Ditto French Ship Victoria, Pellerin, for Bourbon.

19th Ship Ospray, A. MacGill, for Liverpool.

Ditto Eliza, J. Mahon, for Rangoon.

Ditto, James Colvin, J. Pritchard, for ditto.

22d Ship Edward Strettell, R. Crow, for Rangoon.

23d Brig Ben Johnson, T. L. Symers, for Madras.

Ditto Ship Hercules, J. Herron, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 26th, Ship Sulimany, Capt. Harold, from Rangoon 4th, and the Pilot 6th April.

28th, H. M. Ship Rainbow, Captain the Honorable J. Rous, from Trincomalie.

26th, Ship Penang Merchant, Captain Allport, from Cape of Good Hope 11th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 22d, French Brig Le Courier de Havre, Captain Guiet, for Pondicherry.

26th, Sloop Dolphin, Captain J. J. Taurean, for Masulipatam.

28th, Ship Neptune, Captain Cumberlege, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Girgaum, on the 5th Instant, the Lady of W. P. Ranney, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Friday the 12th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Shuldham, Quarter Master General, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 29th ultimo, at Mahbleswur, on his way to the Southern Conkan, Lieutenant E. Burgess, Adjutant of the 24th Regt. N. I. aged 26 years, By this melancholy event the Service is deprived of a young officer of the greatest promise, whose premature decease will be long and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Surat on the 5th Instant, after a few hours illness from Cholera, David Ormond Esq. Assist. on this Establishment.

Monday the 15th Inst. The Infant daughter of the Revd. Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, aged 3 months and 28 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 8th April, Mr. Thomas Brown to Matilda, the youngest Daughter of the late Captain J. Meller.

At Dum-Dum, on the 17th April, Mr. George Head, Assistant Ridink Master, to Elizabeth, the eldest Daughter of Mr. Joseph White, late Hospital Steward.

At Calcutta, on the 21st April, Mr. Thomas E. Mullins, to Caroline, second Daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheppard, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine Establishment.

At Karigunge, Valentine Gardner, Esq. to Miss Alida Scott, second Daughter of Captain George Scott, late Brigade Major in the Service of Dowlut Rao Seindiah.

BIRTHS.—At Penang, on the 11th March, the Lady of Capt. Edward Lake, Town Major, of a Son.

At Darwar, on the 20th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Sayers, of a stillborn Daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 29th March, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjt. Pinson, 46th Regt N. I. of a Daughter.

At Royapooram, on the 1st April, the Wife of Mr. Henry Macauly, of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 3d April, the Lady of Doctor George Paxton, 41st Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mr. G. S. Dick, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mrs. Sarah Hollow, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th April, the Lady of Captain Stuart Corbett, 40th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 19th April, Mrs. Swan, Wife of the Reverend T. Swan, of Serampore, was safely delivered of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Valparaiso, early in September last, Harriett, the Lady of Commodore Thomas James Maling, of His Majesty's Ship Cambridge, Commanding in the South Pacific, and youngest Daughter of the late Doctor Darwin.

At Sea, on the 16th December last, on board the Ship Coromandel on her passage to England, Agnes, the Lady of Thomas Barlow, Esq. of this City.

At Bhapawur, on the 21st February, Owen Lort, the only Son of Capt. Owen Phillips, of the 56th Regt. N. I. 6 months and 3 days.

At Pursewaulkum, on the 29th March, Mr. John Lewis.

At Barl, on the 31st March, William Moring, the infant son of Lieut. William Bignell, of the 63d Native Infantry.

At Dehli, on the 5th April, aged 6 months and 4 days, Elizabeth Anne, the Daughter of Mr. J. W. Eastwood, Writer in the Office of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces.

At Purnea, on the 12th April, Mary Clarinda, the only Daughter of Mr. Wm. Botellho, of Sackerelees Factory, aged 5 years, 7 months and 28 days,

At Chowringhee, on the 19th April, Mrs. Agnes Fagan, the Lady of Colonel C. S. Fagan, aged 83 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th April, Mr. George Samuel Macarty, aged only 18 years.

At Calcutta, on the 21st April Miss Eleanor, fourth Daughter of Mr. F. Rebello, of the Sea Custom House, aged 17 years, 3 months and 14 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 15th April, at Masulipatam, Mr. H. W. Branson, to Miss W. P. Flood.

On the 19th April, Lieut. and Adjt. G. Nott, of the 19th Regt. N. I. to Jane. Daughter of ——Sheppard, Esq. and Niece of Major Downes.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d April, at New Town, Cuddalore, the Lady of Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th Regt. Lt. C. of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 13th April, the Lady of Capt. W. Pickering, 50th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Vepery, on the 17th April, the Wife of the Rev. L. P. Haubroe, Missionary, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Kilpaulk, on the 23d April, Mary, the Lady of Henry De Vienne, Esq. in the 35th year of her age.

CALCUTTA.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, APRIL 27.

We have been requested to intimate, for general information, that the Navigation of the Matabhanga, Jelinghi, and Cosimbazar Rivers continues closed.

The obstruction which arises to internal commerce from the subsidence of the communicating branches, between the main Ganges and the Hoogly, has long been seriously felt, and we are happy to find that measures are in rapid progress for obviating the inconvenience; a plan for employing dredging machines was suggested some years ago, and was adopted, and, we understand, that part of the machinery has arrived in the Hibberts, consisting of a 14-horse power Steam Engine and apparatus for dredging. from the depth of six feet to the extent of 600 tons per hour. From the difficulty of changing the Punts, in which the mud or soil is received, sufficiently fast, perhaps the quantity lifted may not exceed 400 tons per hour; but on the other hand, a depth of six feet is rather more than is required for most of the river craft, and, in many cases, it

will be merely necessary to turn up and loosen the recently formed shoal, when it will be swept into deep water by the current. It seems probable, therefore, that the apparatus will reach an average limit of work not below that above mentioned.

A novel mode of applying the apparatus has been introduced by the attachment of the dredging bucket ladder to the head of the vessel, by which contrivance, she will be always able to work her own way through a shoal, level with the surface of the water, or even above it.

The apparatus may be worked in comparatively deep water, but it is designed chiefly for the heads of the Casimbazar rivers, where the shoals rapidly form, and obstruct the passage. The mode of their formation is sufficiently obvious: most of the radicating branches strike off at very sharp angles from the main stream, the current of which impetuously and directly rushing past them, communicates little of its own impetus to the lateral channel, and suffers its mud and sand to find shelter in the narrow openings, which the diverging branches present. Being thus lodged between the banks of the latter, a complete dam, or bar, is formed across its mouth, of no great solidity or extent, but sufficient to shut out any further supply of water from the parent stream. The period at which these shoals are deposited, is about the end of the rains, and if, at the same time, active measure can be adopted for preventing their formation, or disturbing them as fast as they are deposited, we anticipate little doubt of the communication being kept open throughout the year.

We have received, in the course of the last week, the Printed Reports of Two Societies, that exist in Calcutta, of very different scope and character, but each culculated to be beneficial in its way.

The first is that of the Oriental Literary Society, established 23rd May, 1825, which was founded to keep alive an interest in intellectual pursuits amongst the younger branches of a large and important portion of the community. The principle is clearly highly creditable, and if judiciously prosecuted, cannot fail to be eminently advantageous to those whose mental faculties it is intended to excite and exercise. We should recommend to the members, however, to seek publicity as little as possible. Their object, if we mistake not, is rather to improve themselves than to enlighten the public, and any appeal to the latter is, on their part, very gratuitous condescension. The printing of a report, occasionally, may perhaps be expedient, from causes with which we are unacquainted, but there does not appear any thing in the pages of the present, that rendered the process indispensable, and it is so far illadvised that it exposes the Society to "the garbled statements, and unjust misrepresentations" which are very liable to gain circulation through the medium of the public papers, and of which the Society, it appears, has already had cause to complain.

The other Report is more appropriately multiplied through the medium of the Press, as it involves an appeal to Public Charity. It is the Second Report of the Bethel Union Society and Calcutta Seamans' Friend.—As far as can be collected from the report, the principal, if not the only object attained, has been the performance of Divine Service regularly on board the Floating Chapel. The means of the Society, however, appear contracted, and this circumstance alone is calculated to limit its utility: at the same time, although we never wish to damp enthusiasm in a good cause, we are afraid the material, on which the labours of this Society propose to operate, is not of the most ductile description.

MADRAS.

It will be recollected, says a late English Paper, that, in the introduction to the *Tales of the Crusaders*, something was said, half sportively and half in earnest, about the author writing a Memoir of Buonaparte. We have heard that several curious, and hitherto unpublished, documents, relative to the Corsican adventurer, have found their way into the hands of Sir Walter Scott; particularly, that he possesses the private journal of Captain Maitland, kept on board the *Bellerophon*, during Buonaparte's voyage to St. Helena; and, what may be thought still more curious, the *billets-doux* that passed between him and Josephine, at an early period of their acquaintance. From these materials a book is in progress; and our informant goes on to say, that the first volume of this interesting work is already in the hands of the printer, and that the copyright has long since been purchased for a round number of thousands.

It is said that the publication of the *Life of Napoleon* will be followed by the historical novel of *Woodstock, or The Long Parliament*, by the author of *Waverley*.

Madras Gazette.

We are happy to learn, that Government has at length performed an act of justice,—tardy it must be conceded,*—towards Richard Carlile, whose *unconditional* release (without paying the fine, or giving any bail) from Dorchester Castle was effected by warrants from the Home Secretary's office on Thursday last. We profess to maintain very different opinions on religious subjects from this persecuted man; but we are aware,—and both history and self experience confirm us in the opinion,—that persecution on account of doctrinal points of religious belief, so far from making a convert, ever possessed the opposite tendency, and rather strengthened the party in error than led to his conversion. Besides, in this era of the diffusion of knowledge, it was a reflection on the Government to force a man's conscience, by heaping severities on him. We trust Carlile will be the last victim to the Priesthood in this country.—*The News.*

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* He has been six years in prison.

EUROPE.

"VIENNA, DEC. 28.—On the 4th, at nine o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out at Johannisberg, in the circle of Troppau, which a high wind immediately spread to the middle of the town, and, in a short time, one hundred and four houses were in flames. All attempts to stop their progress were in vain, though the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, and all the engines that could be procured, were on the spot, even from the Prussian fortress of Neisse, which is eighteen miles distant. The fire, fanned by the constant South winds, continued to burn under the ruin of the houses, which were, for the most part, of brick, and the danger continued for four days; for, on the 7th, the steeple of the church was burning, the body of the building having been already destroyed. Even the vaults are broken in. The whole place is a mass of ruins. Above 300 families are without shelter in this inclement season, reduced to extreme distress, with no prospect of help but from Heaven and the compassion of the benevolent."—*Morn. Chro.*

The following is given in a foreign journal as an account of the number of officers who have entered into the service of the Greeks:—French, 2 generals, 3 colonels, 7 captanis and 21 lieutenants, and sous-lieutenants; Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Piedmontese, 2 generals, 5 colonels, 33 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns; English and American, 35, but repective ranks not stated; the number of subalterns of different nations exceeds 100. The total comprises all who have entered into the service during the last three years; deducting those who have returned to Europe, and those who have entered into the Egyptian army, at least four-fifths have been lost to the Greeks.—*The Times.*

The following curious statiscal account is given in the *Cassel Almanack* for the year 1826:—The 100 most populous cities on the globe are—Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,006 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,274000; Hans-Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras. 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Conge Ischen, 800,000; Paris, 717,300; Wuts Chani, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,800; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,726; Su Ischen, 500,000; Houng Ischen, 500,000, &c. &c. The fortieth on the list is Berlin, containing 193,000, and the last Bristol, 87,800. Among the 100 cities, three contain more than a million; nine from half a million to one million; 23 from 200,000 to 500,000; 56 from 1 to 200,000; six from 87 to 100,000. Of these 100 cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which four are in Germany; four in France; five Italy; eight in England; three in Spain; five in Africa, and five in America. A list of the population of 94 states is given; the following is an extract—China, 264,500,000; British Empire 136,500,000; Russia, 59,000,000; Japan, 40,500,000; France, 31,500,000; Austria, 30,000,000; Turkish Empire, 24,500,000; Anam 23,000,000; Spain, 15,000,000; Morocco, 15,000,000; Persia 13,500,000; Atghanistan, 12,800,000; Low Countries, 12,800,000; Burmese, 12,000,000; Corea, 12,000,000; Thibet, 12,000,000; Prussia, 11,370,000; United States, 10,645,000 Naples; 7,500,000; Brazil, 5,500,000. The principality of Litchtenstein contains the samallest number of inhabitants out of the 24 states, having only 5,800 inhabitants.—*The Observer.*

The public-house called the Elephant, in Fenchurch-street supposed to be one of the oldest in London, is at last condemned to be pulled down. It is not perhaps generally known that in this house the inimitable Hogarth enjoyed many of his convivial meetings, and on the walls of the taproom of which are

two paintings from his hand of convivial meetings, which may probably contain portraits not only of himself but of characters well known in his day. It is much feared that in consequence of their being painted on the wall no part of them will be able to be preserved. The house is at present tenanted by a respectable widow of the name of Eaton, whose family has held it nearly half a century.

The Corporation of London are in a very great difficulty with respect to the Courts of Justice at Guildhall. The inconveniencies which we alluded to before the courts were opened are severely complained of. The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas suffers particular annoyance, not only on account of the reverberation of the sound of his own and other voices, but he is frequently obliged to censure the construction of the doors, which are so unfortunately disposed as to cause the wind to blow upon him with peculiar violence. In the course of last term he called the door-keeper, and ordered him, upon pain of a 10l. penalty, not to allow any person who was not a barrister to pass through the door through which the wind makes its entrance in so intolerable a manner. Some of those who have been proposing a remedy for the echo are of opinion that the purpose would be answered by lovering the roof; others think it would be more advisable to have a false roof. It seems, however, to be generally considered that the very large lanterns on the roofs must be shut up by a screen & that the walls must be hung round with cloth, to which the voice may adhere. The fact is, that very few of the architects of the present day have any notion of the doctrine of acouties, in which their inimitable master, Sir Christopher Wren, was as well skilled as in the other great principles of the art, and there is scarcely a new edifice of any magnitude in which there is not a defect of this kind, or of ventilation. Some of the wiseacres in the city some time ago thought proper to remove the pulpits in the churches built by Sir Christopher from their original position; but after turning them one way, and then another, they found that the spots from which they had presumed to shove them were the very best adapted to the voice, and they accordingly resigned their judgment to that of the architect of St. Paul's.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt. "Whatever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, aboon all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may tak a dram, and anither just before breakfast, and perhaps anither after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If yeare out in the morn, ye may just brace yerself up with anither dram, and perhaps take anither before luncheon, and some, I fear, tak ane after, which is no so very blamable; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming away. Naebody can scruple for one just afore dinner, and when the dessert is brought in, an' after it's ta'en away; and perhaps ane, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fra' drowsying and snozzling; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye, brethren, no to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do; but, brethren. let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation!"

Singular Character.—There is now existing at Ditcheat, a remarkable instance of the power of habit to remedy the defects of nature. A farmer, named Kingston, who was born without arms, is enabled to accomplish with his feet all those purposes for which the hands are generally employed. He shaves himself with the greatest facility, writes a bold legible character, and performs all the manual labours of the farm. He is an admirable bowler, and for throwing the stick at the snuff-boxes, as practised at country fairs, he has no equal, and should disputes arise in the course of the game, he can defend his right with the power, if not the arms, of a Cribb. He was some time since married to a second wife, and, as might be supposed, the ceremony was attended by an immense concourse, who were delighted at the manner in which he took the hand of his wife, placed the ring on her finger, and signed the register with his foot. He has had offers of a liberal description, to tempt him to exhibit himself; but he values his liberty with an Englishman's spirit, and cannot be induced to submit to the necessary confinement on any terms.—*Times.*

Singular Crime.—At a Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Taunton, on the 28th of February 1746, Mary Hamilton, otherwise George, otherwise Charles Hamilton, was tried for pretending herself a man, and marrying 14 wives, the last of which, Mary Price, deposed in court, that she was married to the prisoner, and that they had lived together as man and wife for a quarter of a year, during which time she thought the prisoner a man, owing to the prisoner's vile and deceitful practices. After a debate upon the nature of the crime, and what to call it, it was agreed by the magistrates that she was an uncommon notorious cheat, and she was accordingly sentenced to be publicly whipped in Taunton, Glastonbury, Wells, and Shepton-Mallet, the places of her gallantry, to be further imprisoned for six months, and to find security for her good behaviour.—*The Examiner.*

On the Union of the Red Sea with the Mediterranean.

By Capt. John B. Seely.

(From the Asiatic Journal.)

From the *Memoire* of Dubois Aimé it appears that the canal of Ptolemy quitted the Red Sea a little above Suez, and made almost the half of a circle before it joined the Nile a little below Cairo, and above the Delta.

As the ancients were ignorant of the means of raising water by locks, it * must be admitted that the Nile near Cairo is on a level with the Red Sea at Suez; consequently, that the Red Sea is so much higher than the Mediterranean, as is the descent of the Nile from Cairo to the Bogaz of Rosetta.

No one has ascertained the exact fall of the Nile between these two places; but the distance is about 100 miles, and the stream rapid: it must therefore, be considerable. Dubois Aimé asserts that the Red Sea is the highest, but does not state the difference: he speaks of it as a fact known and admitted.

There are two ways of uniting the two seas; first, by the Lake Menzalih, and, secondly, by the Nile. With regard to the latter, it is to be observed, that there is a chain of mountains from Abyssinia to a few miles below Suez, which renders a canal impracticable, not only from the height of these mountains, but from there being no water on the greatest elevation to feed the canal. The first opening of nearly level ground is south of the mountains; but even here the ground rises very considerably in the centre, between the sea and the Nile, and is destitute of water. On the road from Suez to Cairo the case is the same: it is only to the northward that the land becomes level; and there we find that Ptolemy actually formed his canal. There can be no doubt that this canal may be again opened; though, if intended for the passage of ships, it would be a work of great labour. The soil, along the whole distance, is sand, to excavate in which is very difficult; and there are no quarries of stone in any part of the way to use for supporting the sides. The whirlwinds in the desert to the east bring vast masses of sand, and would frequently fill the canal, or, at any rate, would require constant labour to keep it clear.

The Arab tribes would probably throw some impediments in the way; but the power of the Pacha of Egypt is now so much greater than it was in the time of Lord Valentia, that this impediment may be got over, though a guard would constantly be required.

No provisions or water can be procured at Suez, or in the country adjoining the canal, till it reaches the Nile; but this inconvenience may, in some degree, be obviated, by beginning the works at the Nile, and making each part navigable as it is cut out.

But here arises a question of some importance. The Nile is at very different heights, during different periods of the year. At which period is it on a level with the Red Sea? I am inclined to conjecture, as its lowest level; for it is known that there were many towers on the banks of the canal which must have been supplied with fresh water from the canal alone; and this could not have been the case during the greater part of the year, if it had required any elevation of the Nile to fill it. The canal probably answered to supply water of the irrigation of the land, which, from the overflowing of the Nile, would render the whole desert, even to Suez, capable of producing grain. Unquestionably, within this tract lay the land of Goshen (*Vide* Lord Valentia's *Travels*), which was the most fertile part of Egypt and might become so again. But to return from this digression.

Presuming that this canal were re-established, and that even steam-vessels of a large size may be brought to Cairo, how are they to proceed? The Nile itself is not of suffi-

* The writer here appears to be in error; Diodorus Siculus mentions that contrivances exactly like our locks were used in the canal of Ptolemy.—*Ed.*

cient depth during a considerable portion of the year. In April the Damietta is too low for large djerms; though at Damietta, there is never less than fourteen feet water, and the Bogaz is passable for small vessels only. The Rosetta branch is deeper; but the Bogaz is shallower, and impassable for a large djerm; and, when the wind blows fresh from the north, as it does for many months, it is dangerous for a small vessel, which frequently strikes, and is sunk. By either of these channels a steam-vessel could not navigate from Cairo to the Mediterranean.

It remains, therefore, to consider whether a canal might not be constructed from Cairo to Alexandria—a point on which I can give no positive information; but I am inclined to believe it practicable. The present canal, which supplies Alexandria with water, branches off considerably below Cairo, and I have great doubts—nay, I am almost certain, that the Nile below Cairo is too shallow for any sea vessels: it would, therefore, be probably necessary to begin the canal very nearly where the canal of Ptolemy joins the Nile. The canal of Baheir, as laid down by Ptolemy, might answer as a ground-plan.

The greatest difficulty to be encountered would be in the difference of the elevation of the Nile at different periods. The river generally rises about twenty-four feet, but occasionally as high as thirty-three feet. How can locks be constructed to answer for a canal, at the entrance of which the water will be so different in depth at the different periods of the year?

From the aforegoing observations I am inclined to conclude that there are great, if not insurmountable, difficulties in forming a canal from Suez to the Mediterranean, by the way of Cairo, of sufficient depth and size to receive steam-vessels navigating from India to England; but none of the observations extend to prove that such a canal might not be formed of sufficient dimensions for large boats and the conveyance of merchandize. I am of opinion that, if this be practicable, a canal might greatly tend to facilitate trade, even were it only to extend to Cairo; but it would be a greater advantage were a canal opened from any part of the Nile to the old port of Alexandria, which would not only avoid the danger of the Bogaz, but save a very considerable distance: all the exports of Egypt (with very trifling exceptions, in favour of Damietta) are now made from Alexandria; and even from Damietta many articles are sent to Alexandria for export. The djerms convey all the goods; and as there is a strong current from west to east along the coast of Egypt, and the gales blow frequently from the northward, the passage from the Nile to Alexandria is often tedious, and sometimes dangerous: this would be avoided by a canal from the Nile to Alexandria; and I am not certain but that Mahomed Ali, the present Pacha, has done something towards it. I have no doubt that this trade would well pay; and the objections which have been stated (*vide* vol. iii., p. 353, of Lord Valentia's *Travels*) are done away by the discovery and use of steam-boats. In vol. ii., p. 364, &c. of the same valuable book of travels, are some observations respecting the trade through Egypt; and the facts therein stated, I think, have never been controverted.

In Appendix, No. 5, to Mr. Salt's *Travels*, there are also some important *data* as to the trade of the Red Sea.

The second method proposed for uniting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, is by carrying a canal through the Lake Menzalih; and this may be done either by at once opening a canal from one to the other, and allowing the water to flow from the Red Sea without impediment; or by having locks, at proper distances, to restrain the water from flowing.

In the first case, there can be little difficulty in re-extending the Red Sea for the twenty-five miles *formerly occupied* by it, which would bring it to within twenty-one miles of Lake Menzalih. Whether there is any elevation of ground to the northward and eastward of the hills placed by Dubois Aimé north of Sabatier, I have not as yet ascertained from any traveller; but, from the map annexed of Burckhart's *Travels*, I am led to believe that there is not any of consequence. The Lake Menzalih is about three feet three inches, on an average, in depth, though in parts it is much less; and where the ancient canal went, it is from six feet six inches to sixteen feet three inches, according to General Andreossi, who surveyed it. The bottom of it is chiefly the mud of the Nile, mixed with sand. It is separated from the sea by a low strip of land, in some places very narrow, through which there are only two passages, which have bars, but not "Bogaz." This difference between them and the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, is probably owing to there being no constant stream in the former, but only in the time of the rise of the Nile. The great question will then be, what effect would the flow of the Red Sea into such a lake have upon it? The sea itself, a little above Suez, is fordable at low water, and the tide rises there about five feet. Would not such a force wash away the mud of the lake, and open itself a free passage through one or more of the entrances into the sea? or, would it bring itself on a level with the Mediterranean at some spot nearer to Suez, where the ground was more capable of resistance, and form there a salt-water cataract? I think this must depend upon the actual elevation of one sea above the other; a point which remains to be ascertained.

I would now refer to the fact of the sea, at the two extremities of the Caledonian Canal, being of different heights, as a proof that the elevation of the Red Sea above the Mediterranean is not a singular fact.

As the waters of Lake Menzalih are nearly on a level with the sea, the force of the current would not be very great; and there may be some difficulty in making any part of it sufficiently deep to form a passage for large vessels, and keep it open. The bottom being nothing but soft mud and sand—I am inclined to believe a deposite of the Nile—a rapid stream might clear itself a course; but I doubt whether this can be obtained, at least if the canal above it is divided by locks. The whole of the canal must, in either case, go through sand; and I should expect that much of this will be washed away into the lake, and would there be deposited, as the water would be comparatively still.

If the seas are united by an open canal, the force of the stream must be very considerable at the entrance into the Mediterranean, and the quantity of mud from the lake, and sand from the desert, very great; more so than at the mouths of the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile. There is a very strong current, from west to east, along the Egyptian shore: this coming in contact with the stream of the Nile, filled with mud, has caused a deposition, which forms the Bogaz as its two principal mouths, and will probably have the same effect at the entrance of any canal, or even the channel made by the Red Sea is left to itself. There will also be a deposite of the sand brought by the wind from the desert, and which is washed up by the waves the whole length of the coast of Egypt.

If the plan of forming a canal from Suez to the Nile should be preferred, there will be the same difficulties which I have mentioned as impeding a canal from Suez to Cairo, with some additional ones frem the state of the Lake Menzalih. In this case, it would probably be advisable to bring the new canal to where the canal of Mœz (Mesr?) enters the lake, and to take advantage of the deep water which it has formed across the lake and marsh: a great part of the lake might be embanked off, and the water reduced to a lesser channel; but unless the canal itself was confined within banks across the lake, which would be extremely difficult, I doubt whether a sufficient depth of water could be preserved for large vessels. Probably only one or two locks would be required, and the stone for these might be procured from the shore of the Red Sea, at no great distance from Suez, on the African side.

The fisheries of Lake Menzalih are very valuable, and the number of fishermen many thousands; these would probably be very hostile to any plan which would change the present state of the lake. Oppostion must likewise be expected from the Arabs of the vicinity, who bear a very bad character. They may not have the power to resist openly any plan of Mahommed Ali; but a very large guard must be kept up, to prevent them from ruining the embankment during the time of its formation.

Mr. Antes, in his observations on Egypt, has suggested the practicability of either of the above plans, and also of forming a canal from Cosseir to Kerma. I believe the latter to be impracticable, from the elevation of the ground being greatest between the two places, and there being no water on the highest point to feed the canal.

I am inclined to believe that the most practicable plan would be open the canal of Ptolemy to Cairo, and to form a new one thence to Alexandria, of sufficient size for boats: the goods would then be shipped at Suez in boats, and again placed in vessels at Alexandria; but if the elevation of the Nile at particular seasons renders this impracticable, the canal to Cairo would alone be a very valuabe addition to the facilities of trade between India and Europe, although the goods must afterwards descend the Nile to Rosetta, and then go over the Bogaz to Alexandria.

It only remains for me to consider how far Mahommed Ali will give his sanction to any company undertaking either of the plans mentioned. He is certainly a man of very powerful mind, but he has the prejudices which are common to the Mussulmans. He has no [redacted] and has, in fact, almost

ruined the *trade* of Egypt, by taking the largest proportion into his own hands. Future profit he cares little about; but if he is not called upon for any *expenditure*, I cannot doubt that he would agree to a company laying out any money they pleased—nay, he may agree to grant them at least some assistance. But my decided opinion is, that the security would be very unsafe, even if he retains his power; and no engagement made by him would be considered as binding by his successor, or the Sublime Porte, if it regains possession of Egypt. The British Government would never interfere, nor, indeed, do I think that they ought.

I have no hesitation in saying, that no work df this kind can be carried on except with the patronage and assistance of the Pacha. His troops must protect the workmen, and his dominions supply them with provisions. The Arabs, were they able, would never be tempted to *begin* even such a work without his consent; nay, it is essentially their interest to oppose it; for at present the whole of their revenue arises from the carriage of goods, across the desert.

It is not impossible that Mahommed Ali might suspect that there were deeper plans concealed under the professed one of improving trade. I am sure that the Porte would, and that it would oppose any plan of improving Egypt. The Mussulmans in general are suspicious of the Franks. I remember being told that, at Mocha, it was quite impossible to persuade the Dola that a brass pump, which Mr. Pringle, the Resident, got from Eugland, was not a machine to drown Mocha? and he could never obtain leave to put it up. The Pacha may imagine that the plan in question was intended to drain the Delta; though I am far from agreeing that this is practicable. No work could be begun without his assistance; and if the Red Sea were at its ancient boundaries, it is evident that it could no more injure the Delta, or the other fertile parts of Egypt, than it did formerly.

I also believe that the power of men could not convey the Red Sea from its ancient boundary to any other place than Lake Menzalih, in sufficient depth and force to do any injury: it must have a descent to be *irresistible*.

It is by no means improbable that the Pacha might object to a direct union of the two seas. Cairo is the seat of this power, and he may not wish to remove the trade from it to a distance, where he can have less control over it. These are, indeed, the doubts of a semi-barbarian; and were Egypt under a truly enlightened government, it would be aware that the channel must at any rate be so narrow as to enable the owner of the adjoining land to levy any duty he pleased on vessels passing through it. J. B. S.

*** A proposal to cut a canal between Cairo and Suez has recently been made to the Pacha, by Mr. Galloway, who is now in Egypt, and it appears that the Pacha listens to the proposal.

The following historical *data*, with regard to the ancient canal, will serve to illustrate the subject of the preceding article.

Herodotus tells us that Necos, or Necho, the son of Psammitichus, king of Egypt, constructed a canal leading from the Nile to the Red Sea. The following is his description.* "This canal is four days' navigation in length, and sufficiently wide for two triremes to pass it abreast. The water with which it is supplied comes from the Nile, and enters it a little above Bubastis. It terminates at the Red Sea near Patumos, a city of Arabia. The work was begun in that portion of the plain of Egypt which is on the Arabian side. The mountain which extends towards Memphis, and in which are the stone quarries, is above that plain and contiguous to it. This canal commences at the foot of the mountain. In the first instance its line intersects a long space from west to east: it subsequently traverses the openings of that mountain, and proceeds in a southerly direction to the Red Sea. In order to pass from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, travellers go by Mount Cassius, which separates Egypt from Syria: this is the shortest way. From this mountain to the Red Sea there are not more than 1,000 *stadia* (125 miles.) But the canal is considerably longer, in consequence of its various windings. Under the reign of Necos, 26,000 men perished in digging it; and in the end, that prince discontinued the work in consequence of an oracle, which apprized him that he was working for the benefit of foreigners."

In the foregoing account, Herodotus has omitted one very important circumstance, noticed by Strabo and Pliny,† namely, that the canal traverses the salt lakes. He subsequently informs us that Darius completed the above canal. In this, however, he is contradicted by Diodorus Siculus‡ Strabo,‖ and Pliny,§ who assert that Darius desisted from the undertaking, and that it was Ptolemi the Second who accomplished it. This is the more extraordinary, as Herodotus had seen the canal, and knew for a certainty that it conveyed the water of the Nile to the Red Sea. On the other hand, it is equally certain that Diodorus Siculus never had seen the canal; since he says that it commenced (in contradiction to notorious fact) at Pelusium. The fair inference appears to be, that the canal having become obstructed, through the negligence of those whose office it was to keep it in repair, Ptolemy the Second caused it to be cleared, and rendered it navigable. When Pliny adds, that Darius only caused it to be conducted to the salt lakes, the inference is obvious, that the canal, from the lakes to the Red Sea, had become filled up; but that the first portion of it, from the point where it commenced as far as the salt lakes, still remained entire in the times of the Ptolemies. Ptolemy the Second not only caused it to be cleared, but supplied it with locks,¶ which were shut and opened as required for the convenience of navigatioa. It is true that little care was subsequently taken of it, and that it fell into so bilapidated a state, that 200. years afterwards, when Cleopatra wished to retreat beyond the Red Sea, she projected the conveyance of vessels ** by land from the Mediterranean to that sea. It is evident that this idea would not have occurred to her if the canal had still remained practicable: and if it became filled up in less than two centuries—that is to say, from Ptolemy Philopater to Cleopatra—how much more probable was it to become so in little more than two centuries under the kings of Persia, whose cares were so much augmented by their large dominions, and who were not likely to direct the necessary energy to an object, which must have appeared to them of secondary importance!

The result seems, therefore, to be, that Darius completed the canal begun by Necho; that the canal, having been neglected, gradually filled up; that Ptolemy Philopater, having felt its importance, directed it to be repaired; but that, through the neglect of his successors, it again became filled up.

Trajan caused it to be again repaired, if Ptolemy,* the geographer, is to be credited; but Makrisi, an Arabian author,† asserts, that it was the emperor Adrian. The opinion of Makrisi is, indeed, the more probable, inasmuch as Trajan never was in Egypt; but Adrian certainly resided there, and having been adopted by Trajan, sometimes assumed his name.

Amrou, general of Omar, again repaired the canal by order of that caliph, in the year 18 of the Hegira, A. D. 639; that is to say, about 500 years after Adrian had made it navigable. "It conveyed the waters of the Nile," says Makrisi, "into the sea of Kolzom (the Red Sea), and vessels descended by this canal into that sea, and thence to Hedjaz (part of Arabia, between Mecca and Medina), Yemen, and India. It was used for some time for conveying corn to Mecca; but Mohammed Ben Abdalla Ben Alhassan‡ having rebelled, at Medina, against Abougiafar Almansor Billah.‖ second caliyh of the house of the Abassides, the caliph wrote to his governor in Egypt, commanding him to fill up the canal of Kolzom, in order to cut off the supply of provisions from Egypt to Medina. This order was obeyed about A. H. 145 (A. D. 762); and from that time it has remained closed.

Originally, this canal went by the name of Mesr; but when the Mahometan general Giauhar built Cairo on its banks, it was designated as the Canal of Cairo. It was also called the Canal of the Caliph, that is to say, of Omar, as it was he that ordered it to be re-opened. The common people now generally call it the Canal Hakemi, from a mistaken notion that it was constructed by the caliph al-Hakem, who began to reign A. H. 386 (A.D. 1020); but some of them call it the Canal of Loulone. Makriai adds, that "it terminated at a place called Dhanab Altimrah (the crocodile's tail), in the district of Taha al-Kozom, or Taha on the Red Sea. The remains of it are still seen in various places, and especially near the Nile, where it has been found useful for the purpose of irrigating the land.

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* Book 2d, sect. 158.
† Pliny, *lib.* 6, *cap.* 29. Strabo, *lib.* 17, p. 1156.
‡ Diodor. Sic., *tib.* 1, *sec.* 33, p. 39.
‖ *Ut supra.*
§ Diodor Sic. *tib.* I, *sec.* 33, p. 39. ¶ *Ibid.*
** Plutarch's Life of Antony, p. 948.

* Ptolemæi Geograph *lib*, 4, p. 124.
† Historical and Topographical Description of Egypt, by Makrisi; translated by Sacy.
‡ Elmacin. Abulfedæ Annales. ii. 15.
‖ He ascended the throne A.H. 136 (A.D. 758). The revolt of Abdallah occurred in the year 145 (762). See Elimacin and Abulfeda, *ut supra.*

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

THE COUNTRY CURATE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ordinary traveller who Journeys from London to Paris, and who is not greatly in the habit of diverging from the beaten tracks,—who neither sees, nor desires to see, more of the country, through which he passes, than the fields on each side of the highway may chance to present, can form no idea of the rude and romantic scenery which is occasionally to be met with, even in the southern county of Kent. I am not quite sure that the border districts of Scotland itself can boast of glens more striking, or hills more wild and pastoral, than are to be found in this the cultivated garden of England. The general aspect of the country is, indeed, rather beautiful than grand; swelling downs, luxuriant corn-fields, rich hop-gardens, and exquisite hedgerows, furnishing the more customary features in a Kentish landscape. But Kent is not altogether deficient in what deserves to be ranked as the sublime, and it may be worth while to inform this wandering generation, whereabouts it behoves them to look for it.

Soon after he has possed the racecourse on Barham Downs, the way-faring man will arrive at a sort of byeroad, which, striking off from the highway in a direction to the right, winds between a couple of fir plantations that skirt the extremities of Denne Hill and Broom. Let him pursue this path without hesitation. It leads across a wild country to Folkestone and Hythe; and it conducts to the very glens and hills of which notice has just now been given. As he goes on, he will perceive a change in the aspect of external things, not less remarkable, perhaps, than any which he may have previously noted. Cultivation will soon end with him, or if it continue at all, it will be in that melancholy state which seems to indicate that the plough ought never to have reached those regions, over which nature, and nature alone, had asserted her supremacy. He will see, it is true, a few spots here and there broken up on the side of a bleak hill, but even in these, the ploughshare has cast up gravel, rather than soil; whilst round them, and above them, all is pasturage, if not rankly luxuriant, at least abundant,—short, thick grass, such as grows along the sides of the Ochils, or over the summits of the Lomonds. This is the general covering of the hills. Few trees flourish here, and the few that are, consist of dwarf fir and stinted oak; whilst, ever and anon, abrupt precipices of white chalk intervene, as if to diversify the extent of green which might otherwise pall upon the eye.

In a pastoral country like this, it is probably needless to say, that glens and valleys of a very striking appearance run in all directions among the waving hills. The road, indeed, winds, in more places than one, along the summit of as beautiful a vale as the crowding in of grass-covered eminences is capable of producing. In general, these valleys are narrow, resembling ravines rather than glens; and the only herbage which grows to any height adown them, is the fern and the gorze. But they are often deep; it may be a couple of hundred feet or more from the level of the pathway, whilst the hills which surround them arise to perhaps the same altitude above the head of the gazer. He who wishes to visit this country at an advantageous season, is recommended to choose, not the height of summer, but the spring, or the fall of the year. A bright sun-shine suits not such scenery. In its blaze, you see things too plainly; even a mountain, however lofty, being but half a mountain, when you can distinguish a sheep upon its summit. The traveller who is really in earnest in looking out for the sublime, is accordingly advised to traverse the Folkestone hills, whilst a storm of rain and wind is abroad. If the blast drive directly in his face, so much the better; but failing the happy occurrence of such a storm, let him at least select a day of thick fog. Then when the tops of the hills are shrouded, and the bottoms of the glens invisible, he may very well be pardoned, whether a Cokney or not, if he fancy himself, not among the downs of Kent, but among the wildest productions of uncultivated nature.

In one of the most striking of the glens, the last indeed which occurs before you obtain a view of Folkestone and of the British Channel stands the church and parsonage of St. Alphage. They are the only buildings distinctly visible to the traveller; and to see even these, he must abandon the beaten track, and swerve considerably to the right. They lie at the very gorge of a deep dark vale, just where it seems to end in a narrow pass, which winding away around the elbow of a green hill, conducts you know not whither. The church is an old-fashioned, unassuming structure, built of those round shingle-stones, called boulders, and covered over with the flat gray-stone, which our forefathers were in the habit of using instead of slate. It belongs to no class of architecture whatever; it is neither Saxon nor Gothic; though, if pointed arches in the doors and windows be undeniable proofs of Gothic architecture they are certainly to be found here. There is no steeple attached to it; a little wooden belfry, in which hangs a single bell, being meant to represent one; and the entire temple, including its gallery, is capable of containing, provided they sit close, perhaps three hundred people.

This little edifice is surrounded by a churchyard, which, for the extremely good taste in which it is preserved, might serve as a model to the cemeteries of many more assuming houses of God. It is begirt by a wooden pailing, painted purely white, in which the traveller, let him view it when he may, will perceive neither break nor dilapidation. Four gravel-walks run from the four corners of the fence, where neat gates are suspended; and meet, or rather end, in a broader walk which surrounds the church itself. A few aged yews are scattered, apparently at random, among the graves; and a row of elms adorns that side of the square which looks towards the vicarage. But there are no gorgeous monuments here; no spots railed round, as if the ashes of one man were too pure to be mingled with the ashes of another; an air of primitive equality is spread, on the contrary, over the place, where, if ever it is to be sought for at all, it ought surely to be found. Even head and foot-stones are not very abundant in the church-yard of St. Alphage, and such as appear mark the resting-places of men who filled no higher rank in society than that of graziers or pilots; whilst of wooden crosses a more than usual proportion exists, all of which seem to be objects of care and veneration to the parishioners.

I confess myself to be one of those who are prone to form a Judgment of the habits and dispositions of men in a country place from the degree of respect which they pay to the graves of their fathers. When I behold a churchyard kept, as is that just described, I am apt to think kindly of the inhabitants of the parish, as an innocent and unvitiated race of people. When, on the contrary, the village church-yard forms the play-ground for their children; when its fences are broken down, and the green sod torn from its little mounds when the yews which its former owners planted, are stripped of their branches, not by time but by the hands of rude urchins; and when, in addition to these marks of carelessness, proofs of petty pride present themselves in the shape of tombs clumsily constructed and vilely inscribed, I cannot divest my mind of the persuasion, that the people are dissolute and cold-hearted; that the odious distinctions of modern society have made too much progress among them; and that the farmers are grinding and vain, the peasantry drunken and dishonest. No doubt, I, have been sometimes deceived in these conclusions; but I have much more frequently found them to be correct.

Divided only by its neat garden from the western side of the churchyard, stands the vicarage-house, the very representative of what English vicarages were wont to be in the days of our great-grandfathers. It is a cottage of one story high, containing two little parlours, a kitchen, and a few closets on the ground-floor; whilst three excellent garrets, rendered more commodious by the storm windows, furnish all the dormitory considered necessary for the family of an humble vicar. Of its parlours, indeed, the little green-room which looks into the garden behind, is, comparatively speaking, a modern addition; whilst a long wash-house, or scullery, has likewise been tacked-on, of late, to one of the gables, more as a matter of convenience than of ornament. Nevertheless, the general appearance of the mansion---with its tiled roof, its walls white as the drifted snow, except in those parts where they are covered with jessamine and china-roses---its green entrance-door, ornamented by narrow window-lights on each side, and its little leaded casements---cannot fail to attract the notice of him who loves to think of religion as the parent of peace and humility; and of its teachers, not as mingling with the great and the titled of the land, but as setting an example of meekness and lowliness of heart to their several congregations.

In perfect keeping with the size and construction of the house, are the grounds by which it is surrounded. Here are no extensive lawns, so laid out as to require the constant attention of a couple of gardeners to hinder them from running wild, and bringing discredit on the taste of the proprietor; no beds of foreign and expensive flowers show their gaudy colours to the sun; nor have the trees which gird the little paddock, and inclose the garden, been brought from afar. A meadow, containing, perhaps, three acres of land, forms at once the glebe and the domain of the vicar. It lies chiefly in front, and on the right of the parsonage; only a narrow strip, winding round the left, to join the garden with the church-yard; and it is begirt by a well-trimmed hawthorn hedge, which is never suffered to exceed the height of four feet from the ground. In the centre of this hedge, and directly opposite to the door of the house, is a green swing gate, on opening which and passing through the meadow, you come to another little hedge, drawn, at the distance of perhaps twenty feet, entirely round the vicarage. Within this a belt of genuine English shrubs—of lilacs, laburnums, guelder-roses mountain-ash, and filberts, is planted, which overshadow, on each side, a gravel-walk, and embosom the cottage in their green leaves. On the left, however, the belt swells out into a little thicket, concealing the stable, and other offices attached; beside which grow several taller trees, such as the fir, the beech, and the poplar; while behind the thicket is a little fish pond, having a well-trimmed grass-walk carried round it, and several elegant weeping willows dropping their tresses into the water. Such are, properly speaking, its pleasure-grounds, and if to this be added a kitchen-garden, well filled with apple and plumb-trees, and bisected by a broad turf-walk, on each side of which grow roses and hyacinths, and lilies of the valley, with violets and blue bells, and here and there a lofty holly-hock—a tolerably correct notion will be formed, even by such as never have, and never may behold the place itself, of the unassuming vicarage of St. Alphage.

In this secluded spot dwelt for fifteen years one of the most kind-hearted and pious individuals of whom the church of England has cause

to boast—of him the world knew nothing. Like other men, he was ambitious of fame when he first started into life, but misfortunes, neither romantic nor uncommon, taught him to curb his ambition, and to seek for happiness, not in this world, but in a better. It is to him, indeed, more than to any other person, that the vicarage of St. Alphage owes all of simple beauty which is around it. There is not a shrub upon the premises which was not planted by his hands, and the elms which adorn the church-yard form the only monument which his modesty would suffer to be raised to his memory. As I have undertaken the care of his papers, and propose to make the public acquainted with their contents, it may not be amiss if I premise that task with some account of the author. Not that the life of a country curate can have in it much of general interest---and the life of my friend was not greatly different from that of other curates,---but his sketches being for the most part sombre, it appears but reasonable to assign some cause why melancholy subjects should have taken a faster hold upon his mind than subjects of a lighter nature: and that, I think, the detail of his own brief career will effect.

Abraham Williams, the subject of this memoir, was the son of a clergyman in North Wales, whose preferment, though not extensive, enabled him to support in genteelity and apparent comfort a family which consisted only of his wife and two children. Of the latter, Abraham was the eldest by four years, the girl having been born, as Benjamin was born to Jacob, in the old age of her father; for Mr. Williams, like many other English clergymen, had found it impossible to marry till he was considerably advanced in life. Neither he nor his wife were scions of any noble stock. She was the daughter of a retired major in the army, and he the representative of a long line of ancestors, who had all followed the profession to which he was himself educated; and who had succeeded, generally after thirty or forty years apprenticeship, in obtaining some small rectory, or poor vicarage, from the bishop of the diocese, or from the colleges of which they were members.

Mr. Williams, the father of my much-respected friend, was among the number of those whose benefices were bestowed upon them by their colleges. For five-and-twenty years he had held a fellowship in Jesus College, Oxford, in which house of conviviality and good humour, no one was more good humoured and convivial than he; and as he obtained the situation almost as soon as he took his degree, no opportunity was afforded him of learning the important lesson, that he whose subsistence depends wholly upon a life-annuity, ought never, at least to exceed it. The consequence was, that when, at the age of sixty-three, the worthy man found a college-living at his option, and himself thereby enabled to fulfil a loving engagement of some thirty years' standing, he prepared to occupy the one and to make good the other, not, indeed encumbered with heavy debts, but without possessing money enough to defray the expenses attendant upon induction, upon the payment of the first-fruits, and the purchase of a licence. His preferment was not, however, rated highly in the king's books, and the price of a licence was then more reasonable than it is at present; so he borrowed twenty guineas from a friend, and went with that sum in his pocket to marry a wife and to take possession of his benefice.

Mrs. Williams' fortune, which amounted to two hundred and fifty pounds, barely sufficed to furnish the parsonage, and to purchase such conveniences, both in-doors and out, as were considered indispensable to the rectorial establishment. The good rector accordingly began his wedded career, without one sixpence in his purse to defray the daily cost of housekeeping; and hence, long before tithe-day came round, the sum-total of the proceeds of his rectory was absolutely forestalled to meet current expenses. But Mr. Williams was too good-hearted and too thoughtless to regard this. As soon as the compositions came in they were paid away to last year's creditors, and the necessaries for the year in-coming were procured, as those of the year preceding had been procured, upon trust. By this means, there was one day in every three hundred and sixty-five, at the return of which he could boast of being clear with the world; and there was not one hour in the course of twelve long months, when he could truly affirm that he was worth a penny.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Williams were, however, blessed with that calmness of temper, which hindered them from anticipating evils, and from embittering a present enjoyment by any over-cautious prying into futurity. Occasionally, indeed. the latter, who was several years younger than her husband, would remind him of the uncertainty of human life, and advise him to curtail his expenses, in order that he might save something for his family in case he should be prematurely called away. But to exhortations of this kind the good man would reply by recommending an implicit trust in Providence which never, he said, deserts the righteous man or suffers his children to beg their bread. It was likewise a maxim with him, that the Clergy have, no right to accumulate fortunes for their families out of the proceeds of their livings. "We, are stewards of the poor," added he, "and society, in all its branches, has peculiar claims upon us. We ought not to live unsociably, because, by avoiding a friendly intercourse with our neighbours, we withdraw from them that example which it is our duty to set even in our hours of hilarity; whilst in matters of charity, he who comes not freely forward himself, cannot reasonably expect that his preaching or admonitions will have much weight with others." Perhaps the worthy rector carried his ideas on these heads somewhat too far; but his broad view of the duties of a parish priest were correct; and they are, I will venture to say, entertained to this hour by no trifling majority of his much slandered brethren.

When such were his abstract notions of things, it will readily be believed, that Mr. Williams' practice in no respect contradicted them. Even against the wandering beggar his door was never shut. To the poor and the sick among his own flock he was a father and a friend: whilst his bread, his cheese, his cold meat, and his beer, were at the command of all who chose to visit his kitchen. Being of a cheerful and happy temperament, too, he freely met the advances of what is called a respectable and wealthy neighbourhood, among whom his gentlemanly mannners and cultivated mind rendered him at all times an agreeable visitant. Thus, upon a rectory of five hundred pounds per annum, was the father of my friend accustomed to keep up an establishment, and to support appearances, which it would have been scarcely prudent to support, had his estate been a real one; and his children, educated in the midst of seeming abundance, ran no slight risk of acquiring notions very little in agreement with their future fortunes.

The first eighteen years of Abraham's life were not marked by the occurrence of any incident worthy to be recorded. During their progress, he had resided constantly at home, and was well instructed in classical and mathematical lore by his father, whose most anxious wish was, that he might be admitted into holy orders and elected to a fellowship at Jesus before he himself should go hence, and be no more seen. As a necessary consequence upon this system of domestic culture, the lad grew up with feelings of the warmest attachment to his relations; and another tie was aslo formed, which, though pure and sacred in itself, effectually defeated, by its melancholy issue, the only chance which the son of an unknown country clergyman possessed of making his way in the profession which had been chalked out for him.

Not far from the residence of Mr. Williams dwelt a widow lady of the name of Evans, who, with an only daughter, inhabited a neat cottage, and subsisted upon a scanty pittance, which her husband, the former incumbent of the parish, had left. Julia Evans was two years younger than Abraham, a gentle, delicate, and retiring creature; in whose soft blue eye, and exquisitely pure complexion, the most common observer might behold the prognostications of a premature dissolution. She was the sole surviving child of seven, who had all, one after another, dropped into their graves, just as their parents began to count upon their attaining to the full vigour of manhood. Of her, therefore, the most anxious care had been taken, and now her widowed mother breathed hardly another prayer to Heaven, except that it would be pleased to preserve for her a life, which even she could not but observe to be suspended by a single hair. Between Mr. Williams' family and that of Mrs. Evans an intimate acquaintance subsisted and it brought as might have been anticipated, the most ardent and romantic attachment on the parts of Abraham and Julia towards each other.

Abraham Williams had passed his eighteenth year, when his father deemed it necessary that he should remove to College. It was a bitter parting between the youth and his relatives, but the parting with Julia was more bitter by far. Yet there was a keenness of enjoyment in the latter which perhaps more than counterbalanced its bitterness. The young people had hitherto been to each other as brother and sister; they loved tenderly and ardently, but they knew not the real nature of the love which subsisted between them. How should they indeed,—how should a boy of eighteen, and a girl of sixteen, who meet every day with all the unreserved confidence of childhood, know,—that their love was different in kind from that which the one felt for her only parent, the other for his parents and his sister. It is the moment of parting, which, in such cases, divulges the truth,—nor is there a moment in all the years of our after existence more wildly, and yet purely delightful, than that in which the discovery is first made. Young as they were, Abraham and Julia exchanged vows of eternal fidelity before the last embrace was given. These vows were never broken, yet they were never fulfilled.

How often has my poor friend spoken to me of that hour! "I had bidden farewell to her mother," he said, "and was preparing to do the same by Julia, when she suddenly turned away from me, and quitted the room. I followed her instantly, and found her leaning against the paling which overhangs the brook, and weeping bitterly. It was a soft serene evening in October; the withered leaves were lying in quantities on the path, and the few which still clung to the branches overhead, were sere and yellow, and rustled sadly as the quiet air moved them. The sun had set, but day light had not yet passed away. Oh, I cannot paint to you her look of agony, when I put my arm round her waist, and, gently pressing her soft hand in mine, murmured, what I could not speak, something about comfort and farewell. The tears were flowing fast from her beautiful eyes, and mine too gushed out in torrents. 'Farewell, Julia,' said I at length, 'you will sometimes think of me when I am gone, and, as you follow our favourite walk, or sit beside that little stream, you will wish that I were beside you, and look forward with satisfaction to the day of my return.' I shall never forget her reply. Every word of it sunk deep into my memory, and can never be erased while memory lasts. 'Think of you, Abraham!' cried she; 'shall I ever think of aught besides? Oh, what will these walks, or that stream, be to me when you are gone! Nothing—nothing! I will never follow them, I will never sit down

where we have so often sat together, till you return.' It was then," continued he, "that I felt how passionately I loved her; and then, for the first time, I spoke to her of love. From that moment we were betrothed! O God, O God, how vainly!"

Abraham and myself entered College together. We were matriculated on the same day—we attended the same lectures—we belonged to the same set—and, going forward together in our academical course, we passed our examination on the same morning, and on the same morning took our degree. From that period we never wholly lost sight of each other, though our different walks in life kept us generally apart; but the intercourse which could not be continued in person was constantly maintained by letter. Hence it is, that though we separated before his misfortunes began, I was not kept ignorant of them, and am now enabled to detail them in the order in which they occurred.

It has sometimes been doubted whether an early attachment be or be not of advantage to a youth, who must make his way in the world. For my own part, I am decidedly of opinion, that if his affections be properly bestowed, such an occurrence is always advantageous to him; and the case of my poor friend fully justifies me in adhering to that opinion. Though of a disposition internally gay, Abraham Williams never, during the entire course of his college life, ran into the follies and excesses of which most of his companions were guilty,—not that he was either niggardly or parsimonious. No man lived more like a gentleman than he; but there was a degree of seriousness about him such as very rarely shows itself in the deportment of a reasonable and sensible youth under twenty years of age. Where morose fanaticism prevails, then indeed we cannot wonder that the fanatic should be sober and cautious; but Williams was no fanatic, though a very pattern of sobriety and good conduct. The consequence was, that he made amazing proficiency in his studies, and the proudest desire of his excellent father was gratified by beholding him, at the early age of two-and-twenty, numbered among the respectable fellows of Jesus' College.

In the meanwhile the attachment between the young people continued daily to increase; and joyful was the heart of the poor widow when she beheld the last prop of her old age an object of regard to a young man so highly and so justly respected. But Julia loved too warmly. Sweet and gentle as her outward manner was, her heart was the abode of feelings not more pure than enthusiastic, and these preyed upon a constitution greatly too delicate to support a struggle with hope deferred; for all Abraham's success brought not the day of their union nearer. As fellow of a College he could not marry; and both he and she were aware, that his only chance of preferment was from the society, of which he was a member, and which had bestowed his preferment upon his father. At each visit which he paid to his paternal fire-side, the lover was accordingly more and more shocked at the change in Julia's appearance; though when he was by, she was all life and spirits, and her cheek glowed and her eye danced as they had been wont to do in other days. But as soon as he departed, she drooped again; and it was but too manifest, that unless some fortunate accident should occur, such as might authorize their speedy union, poor Julia would not survive to fulfil her engagement.

Just at this time, when Abraham, having attained the canonical age, was preparing to enter the sacred profession, his father was struck with a paralytic affection, from which he never recovered. The old man, after lingering a few weeks, died; and he died as he had lived; calm, contended, full of trust in the God who had guided him hitherto, and full of affection for his family and his people. The blow was deeply felt both by his wife and children; and it came upon them the more heavily, that now, for the first time, the sad effects of his liberal and unrestrained course of life appeared. He died absolutely pennyless. There was not in the house money sufficient to defray the expenses of the funeral; and the demand for dilapidations—that demand so little creditable to the Constitution of the Church of England—swept away the whole produce of the sale of furniture and effects, which necessarily ensued. With his usual consideration for others and disregard for himself, Mr. Williams had made no charge upon the widow of his predecessor in the Rectory; but he was succeeded by a man widely different from himself in all respects—by a fellow of a school not yet, I fear, wholly abolished, and which is not likely to be abolished till human nature undergo a change. The new incumbent, though a bachelor, and though determined to continue a bachelor to the day of his death, entertained no thought of being merciful to the widow and the orphan. He caused the house, the barns, the stables, the chancel, and even the fences, and stumps of fences, to be accurately surveyed; and he exacted the full amount of the valuation from a family whose sole dependence was now upon the exertions of my friend.

When the bitterness of grief for the loss of a kind parent began to subside, it was not possible for Abraham to hinder the reflection from arising, that now a greater bar than ever was thrown in the way of that marriage, in the completion of which all his hopes of earthly comfort were centred. His mother and sister must be maintained. This was a duty, of the paramount importance of which his mind was far too properly regulated not to be fully convinced; but let him not be deemed selfish if something like sorrow would occasionally mingle with his feeling of gratitude towards that Providence, which had happily supplied him with the means of discharging it. Alas, we are not always made happy—at least perfectly happy—by the conviction that we are doing, or striving to do, our duty. Ours is not the nature of angels, but of men; of creatures partaking of as much of the dross of the earth as of the essence of the Divinity; and till that dross be wholly purged away, something of imperfection must cling even to our best resolutions and endeavours. Nevertheless, Abraham was too good a son and too sincere a Christian not to relinquish his own wishes freely, now that they came into collision with his duty; only he had not the courage to make Julia a partaker in his sorrows and in his apprehensions.

But it is not possible, at least during the season of youth, absolutely to divest ourselves of hope. "I will work harder than I have yet done," said he to himself. "I will strive for the place of tutor at my College; or I will obtain a curacy in the country, and take private pupils into my house; and whatever my savings may be, I will settle all upon my mother and sister, so as that when a living falls I may share it with Julia." It is very probable that he might have succeeded in the first of these schemes had he attempted it; for his talents were well known and duly appreciated in the University; but then where could his mother and sister reside? That plan, therefore, was abandoned; and he accordingly set himself with all diligence to carry into execution the other alternative, to which nothing but an overwhelming sense of duty could have driven him.

The curacy which he obtained was that of St. Alphage, of the localities of which a slight sketch has already been given. It was retired, and therefore it suited the state of his finances; for the stipend allowed was only forty pounds a-year, and the emoluments of his fellowship amounted to an additional eighty. His was one of the poorer fellowships of Jesus. Had he resided, it might, perhaps, have brought in an hundred pounds annually; but the value of such things is always diminished by non-residence. With a yearly income, therefore, amounting to one hundred and twenty pounds, Abraham prepared himself to nurse his aged mother, to protect his sister, and to discharge the unostentatious, but useful and often irksome, functions of a Country Curate.

St. Alphage was far removed from the sweet vale of Aberquate, in North Wales, where Julia continued to reside, and where his own youth had been spent. He had selected Kent as a part of the empire in which, from its proximity to London, his chances of obtaining pupils were the best; and being a stranger to the country, he naturally accepted the first offer that was made of a cure and of a residence. Perhaps, too, he was fearful that a constant lingering near the object of his devoted affections might induce him to deviate from the rugged path which he had prudently determined to follow. He knew that Julia was all excellence and purity; that she would not tempt him to a premature union, or willingly consent to any step which would compromise the happiness or comfort of his mother. All this he knew well; but he knew also that she doated upon him with woman's fondness; and he dared not leave it in his own power to propose at any moment a measure so rash as that which inclination was constantly suggesting. He distrusted not Julia, but himself; and to place it beyond his own reach to act otherwise than as he had wisely resolved to act, he abandoned scenes rendered dear to him by the recollections of his childhood, and by the presence of the only human being, in whose society life was truly valuable.

I have said that between Abraham and myself a constant epistolary communication was kept up from the day of our departure from the University till the commencement of his last illness. Many of his letters are in my possession; and as I cannot but think that a more correct idea of a man's character and feelings is to be obtained by perusing his unrestrained correspondence with a friend by any other means, I will here transcribe a few passages from one or two of the epistles which I received from him after his settlement in Kent. The letters are for the most part entirely devoted to the discussion of topics in which the writer himself was, as may be supposed, deeply interested. But these are subjects which might not equally interest the public, were they detailed at length; and hence I will offer only a few short specimens of the general style in which they are written.

"I like my situation," says he, in one of them, "as much as any man can like a place which is new to him, and which has no natural claim upon his regard, by being the residence of persons whom he loves. The people appear to be, in general, very ignorant, but very civil; they are all of the lower orders, or of a class in society just removed from the lowest, and they seem well disposed to treat with kindness and respect the person who is to propagate God's word amongst them. The only thing, indeed, which I do not entirely relish, is the order of my duties. I feel the responsibility imposed upon me as something far more awful than I ought to have undertaken; and when I remember that I must shortly add to it the care of private pupils, I confess that I am sometimes inclined to regret having embarked in a profession so arduous and so poorly remunerated.

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"But this is wrong. I thank God that there is a home under my roof provided for my mother and sister. I thank God, too, that my gentle Julia continues faithful to me, in spite of the little prospect which is before us of coming speedily together. Ah, my friend, if you knew that girl as I know her, you would not wonder that she thus engrosses so many of my thoughts; ay, that she sometimes comes between me and my Maker,—so good, so pure, so sensible; who would account any labour too severe which promised to secure her as its final reward!"

Some time after the receipt of this letter, I heard of his having succeeded in obtaining a couple of pupils, and I naturally wrote to inquire how he relished bis new employment. I give his answer to that question at length, as a just reproof to such as consider a private tutor amply remunerated, provided he receive his two hundred, or two hundred and fifty pounds per annum with each pupil.

"The only consideration at all capable of of reconciling me to the task which I have undertaken, is the prospect which it holds out of providing for my mother and my sister, and ultimately for Julia. Trust me, my friend, that he who has never acted the part of a private tutor knows not, and cannot know, one twentieth part of the annoyances and inconveniences to which that occupation gives birth. In the first place, you are necessarily ignorant of the kind of characters which you are about to receive into your family. If there be nothing notoriously bad against a young man, you must accept him, otherwise you are called fastidious, and no more offers are made to you. And granting that you are fortunate—granting that your pupils are all youths of correct conduct and proper feeling, from the moment they cross your threshold, your home is no longer your own. You live, as it were. continually in a public thoroughfare; even during meal-times you cannot converse with your nearest relatives, except on commonplace topies; you never walk abroad when your pupils are within, nor remain within when they walk abroad, with an easy mind.

"With respect to the mere labour of tuition, that, no doubt, is wearisome enough. It is but an uninteresting occupation to go continually through the pages of Aristotle and Livy, or even to point out the beauties of Pindar and Horace; but that might be endured. It is the breaking up of all family comfort,---the utter annihilation of home—the constant restraint imposed upon your conduct, your words, and your very thoughts; these are the circumstances which to me, at least, are most grievous, in the duties of tutorizing. Then, again, there are the thousand chances that young men of seventeen and eighteen years of age will involve themselves in scrapes, not, perhaps, discreditable in the eyes of the fashionable world, but exceedingly hurtful to the morals of a country parish, and to the influence of him who is placed at its head. And above all, there is the necessity of humouring, as far as they can be humoured, the dispositions and propensities of your inmates. You cannot treat youths of these years as you would treat children; neither are they quite fit to be treated as men. You can neither reason with them altogether, for to mere reason they will pay no heed; nor can you employ coercive measures, for to such they will hardly submit. Rest assured that the daily labourer in the fields, who returns when his work is done to his own fire-side, and to the bosom of his own family, leads a far happier life than your private tutor who is largely paid for receiving strangers into his house."

In spite of his dislike to the employment. Williams continued, however, to labour in his vocation as a private tutor for upwards of the three years. To his parish he was, as may be supposed, most attentive all the while; and he never murmured at his lot, let happen what might, because the approbation of his own mind, and the affectionate letters which he regularly received from Julia, more than compensated for all his daily and hourly grievances. Nor did the contemplation of a mother and sister, made happy through his exertions, fail to increase that holy calm which was upon him. Perhaps he was never more happy than during these years; he certainly never enjoyed so much happiness after they departed.

From the period of his father's death, up to the expiration of the time specified, Abraham had visited his native vale only once. that visit occurred about twelve months after his removal into Kent. It was a short but a delightful one, because it was spent under the roof of Mr. Evans, and in a constant and unrestrained intercourse with Julia. If any thing, indeed, could be said to embitter it, it was the extreme delicacy of the maiden's health; who exhibitted even then symptoms of that fatal disease, which in two years after brought her to an untimely grave. Abraham could not but observe the change in her appearance. Her form was wasted to a shadow; her cheek was sunken and hollow, and alternately pale and ruddy, as the fever went and came. But she laughed at his expressions of alarm, and he returned home, if not quite at ease, at least determined to believe her own assertion, that love was her only malady, and that love never yet caused death as long as it was not slighted.

In perfect accordance with her words were all Julia's letters during the entire space of eighteen months which followed their last parting. At the end of that time, however, her style became somewhat more gloomy. She spoke of the worthlessness of earthly enjoyments, and of the wisdom and necessity of her lover's fixing more of his affections upon Heaven, and less upon her. She talked of her utter inability to fulfil the expectations which he had formed, or to render him happy, who was far too good for her or for any woman living. To this topic, indeed, she recurred so repeatedly that Abraham became seriously alarmed, and at last urged her to satisfy his fears by stating the true cause of those expressions, which instead of comforting. tormented him with a thousand apprehensions too horrible to be named. He had not seen her for nearly two years when the above letter was written. In due conrse of post an answer arrived, of which I snbjoin a copy.

"I will not blame you, dearest Abraham, for the impatience in which your last appears to have been written, far less will I insult you by supposing that you could seriously suspect your Julia of inconstancy or fickleness. Oh, no—no! God is my witness, that you are the subject, and the only subject, of my thoughts by day, and of my dreams by night. I fear, indeed, that I think of you too much; I am sure that I think of you far more than I think of my religion, or of my God. But he knows how frail and weak we are; and I pray tha he will forgive me, if indeed there be any sin in suffering the mind to dwell continually upon the most perfect of his creatures. Enough, however, of this. You beg of me to be explicit, and I will be so, though I had determined to defer my communication a little longer, and to spare you the pain which I fear it will occasion, till things had assumed a more decided aspect.

"Be not alarmed, my beloved A[illegible]ham, when I inform you, that my health has not of late been so robust as usual; and that my medical attendants have assured me, that t[illegible]e is some risk that I shall not recover. I sa, be not alarmed—perhaps I ought rather to have said—be not wholly cast down. If it be the will of God to remove me, your image will be the last that shall fade from my memory; and I will only go before, to prepare a place for you in a world where, when we meet again, nothing can part us. But I cannot myself believe that it will end in this. True, I am ill, very ill; I have not indeed quitted my bed for these ten days past; but I am not yet willing to die, because I am not yet willing to be separated from you. Nevertheless, come to me if you can. Your presence will, I think, be worth all the medicines which they force upon me; and which, to please my mother, I am reluctantly compelled to take. God bless you, dearest friend, prays your own affectionate Julia."

Immediately on the receipt of this distressing intelligence, Abraham set off, by the most ready conveyance, to the Vale of Abberquate.—Of the circumstances which attended and ensued upon that journey, he has himself drawn so vivid a picture, that I readily avail myself of it, in laying the detail before the reader. The following is the substance of a long letter which he forwarded to me, several months after his return into Kent:—

"The bitterness of death is past. She for whom alone I desired to live, for whose sake labour was easy, and anxiety light, whose angel form, when it crossed my mind's eye, came ever as a minister of peace, and the teacher of holy things; that gentle being, who was indeed too good for earth, has departed to her Father which is in Heaven, and left me not a ray of hope to guide me along the way which it behoves me to travel. Julia is dead, and I am alive to tell it. There was a time when the bare idea of such an occurrence froze my very blood in my veins, and I deemed it utterly impracticable to survive her: but I have survived, though for what purpose, or to what good end can be known only to Him who sees into futurity. Yet, that it is for some good end, I have faith enough, in the midst of my sufferings, to believe: nay, I am already striving to submit without repining to the dispensations of that Power whose will it is thus to try me.

"You will be better able to imagine than I am to describe the state of mind, in which my last journey from this place to Wales was performed. It appeared to me that I should never reach my native valley; and when at length the old church tower became visible in the distance, the horses which dragged our vehicle seemed to relax even their former tardy speed. Yet strange to say, when the coach stopped my strength absolutely failed me; I could hardly alight; and when I did, I was obliged to lean, for a moment or two, against the sign-post of the inn, before I recovered vigour enough to walk on towards Mrs. Evans' cottage.

(To be Continued.)

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